bruised and bleeding. It was apparent that she was terribly injured internally, and none thought

Only one man, so far as the firemen knew, remained to be rescued at the time they arrived. He was sitting calmly at a window on the top floor of the house. Smoke was pouring from the moor of the house. Smoke was pound for the window, and the flames were not far behind him, for their light could be faintly seen from the ground. The crowd shouted to him not to jump and he obeyed their suggestions. Once or twice a net was spread for him in case he should fall or jump. But he hardly moved, waiting quietly until the firemen had reached him with a ladder. by which he was taken down in safety. He had awakened last of all in the house, apparently, for egress from his apartment was impossible through the hall when he opened his door. This he quickly closed and thus saved his life. He declined to reveal his name.

he quickly closed and thus saved his life. He declined to reveal his name.

After the fire was over a search of the building was made, and it was then that it was learned of the mishap to Mrs. Mossway and her child. The mother was found lying on the floor of her room by the foot of the bed. She was blistered with the heat, and was almost suffocated. She was still breathing, however, although unconsclous, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance. She died at the hospital three hours later. The child Beatrice was dead in her bed. She had died from suffocation. The girl's body was removed to the West Thirtiethst, police station, and was subsequently transferred to an undertaker's rooms.

Mrs. Bowles recovered consciousness at the New-York Hospital yesterday afternoon, but the physicians have no hope of her recovery. She took a room in Mrs. Curtis's house three days ago, having come from Boston on a shopping tour. She is about thirty-five years old.

THEORY OF THE FIRE'S ORIGIN.

How the fire originated is not known. Some of the tenants in the house declared that they heard the sound of some one scratching a match in the hall about fifteen minutes before the discovery of the blaze, as if a belated tenant might have een seeking his way up the stairs with the light. This match, it is suggested, might have been tossed carelessly into some rubbish at the foot of the stairs. It is evident that the fire started at the foot of the stairs, and that the wellhole acted as a flue to carry the flames in an instant to the top of the building. It is not thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The upper floors of the building, which is owned by a Dr. Gillette, were completely wrecked, and the tenants lost nearly all they owned.

THEIR CONVENTION ENDED.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW CLOSES A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the State of New-York came to a close yesterday. More than four hundred delegates were present, and in point of religious enthusiasm the convention was a great success. The next convention will be held in Troy.

The services and convention were held in St.

Luke's Church, Brooklyn. At 7:30 a. m. the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, conducted the celebration of the Holy Communion. At 10:30 Bishop Du Moulin, of Niagara, preached the annual sermen to a congregation that filled the great auditorium. The Brotherhood men formed in the Parish House and marched in with the regular church processional, taking seats that had been reserved for them.

The conferences began at 3 p. m. "Reverence in God's House" was the subject of an address by the Rev. John Dows Hills, of Philadeiphia, John W. Wood, general secretary of the Brotherhood, dis-cussed "A Working Chapter." He described the ideal conduct of a parish branch of the order. "The Duty of the Officers" was discussed by G. Harry Davis, of Philadelphia, and "The Duty of the Members" by John P. Faure, of New-York.

Silas McBee, of Sewance, Tenn., made an address on the subject of "The Corporate Communion, the Source of Spiritual Life of Every Brotherhood Chap-

At the close of the afternoon session General Sec-retary Wood answered a number of questions, most of which related to Brotherhood work. Questions as to total abstinence, he said, each member must decide for himself. There were a number of in-quiries as to the religious propriety of bicycle riding

quiries as to the religious propriety of the consumates.

"I will say that I consider it decidedly wrong for a man to ride a bicycle during the hours for worship, because then he ought to be at church," answered Mr. Wood. "As to whether he shall ride during the other hours of the Sabbath every man must decide for houself."

At the night session addresses were made, and the farewell meeting, held in the chapel, was conducted by President Eugeng C. Denton.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TOPICS.

On June 1 the ordinary session of the Chillan Congress will be opened. The newspapers in Santiago and Valparaiso brought by the latest mail say that the new President of the Republic, Senor Errazuriz, will not open the session with a message the usual form. He is to send merely a summarized review of the present condition of affairs in the country. Special information will be presented concerning the foreign relations of Chili and its financial situation, and, at the same time, the reports of the different Ministries are to be submitted to the examination of the National Con-

Sefior José S. Decoud, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, has promptly put a stop to a manœuvre calculated to endanger the friendly relations existing between his country and the Argentine Republic. An opposition paper in Ascen-cion, "El Pueblo," had asserted in an editorial leader that the Paraguayan Chancellerie was "engaged in secret negotiations with that of Brazil, thus awakening Argentine suspicions, instead of cultivating frank relations with all countries."

Mr. Decoud sent immediately to Mr. Iturburn, the Paraguayan Minister at Buenos Ayres, orders to deny the false statement, and to proclaim that "Paraguay, faithful to her policy of cordial confraternity with all American nations, and therefore especially with her neighboring friends, did not have secret negotiations with any of them, and had not subscribed nor would subscribe to any pacts or conventions endangering the good and excellent relations existing at present."

The annual message of General Iglesias, President of Costa Rica, recently read to the Congress of the Republic, presents the condition of the country in favorable colors. Among other things the message states that international relations have been highly satisfactory during the last twelve months. Referring to the frontier convention with Nicaragua, President Iglesias says that he expects a favorable issue from the labors of the Commission appointed to fix the limits between the two countries. He recalls the fact that expresident Cleveland had consented, by a decree of last February, to send an engineer, E. P. Alexander, to act as technical counsel and adviser to the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica,

The latest cable dispatches relative to the alleged restrictive measures proposed by the German Government against emigration call to mind the attention given to Colonial questions by the European Governments, and explain the appearance at Paris of a bi-monthly magazine called the "Revue Paris of a bi-monthly magazine cancel the Revue Diplomatique et Coloniale." That review, four numbers of which have already been published, has created quite a stir in the Foreign Offices of European countries, and its general drift of information and advices has been approved by the daily press in Europe, which was discussing especially the advantages and disadvantages of emigration in South America. The question was to know whether or not Germans and Itsilans should keep going to the United States instead of colonizing in the Argentine Republic or in Brazil. In one of its numbers the "Revue Diplomatique et Coloniale" publishes a remarkable letter from Henry M. Stanley, who gives valuable advice to intending French emigrants and throws a great deal of practical and useful light upon the subject of European emigration, the current of which should be directed, he says, in a large part, to the Argentine Republic and Brazil, "free countries, throwing their doors wide open to receive" emigrants from the Old World. Diplomatique et Coloniale." That review, four

YOU surely WANT the BEST lamp : Poor lamps become a nuisance. MILLER Lamps

PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL. Buy Miller Lamps from dealers, or at our store.

EDWARD MILLER & CO. | Manufacturers.

Established 1844

20 West Broadway, bet. Park Pl. and Barclay, N. Y. The Best Bicycle Lamp is Miller's '97.

Enropean Advertiscwents.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS WILL find the London office of The Tribune, 75.
Fleet Street, E. C., a convenient place to
leave their advertisements and subscrip-

Hotel de Lille et d'Albion 223, Rue St. Honore, Paris.

223, Rue St. Honore, Paris.

Detween the Tuileries Gardens, Place Vendeme and New Opers. Advantageous arrangements for families. Beautiful Hall, rangements for families. Beautiful Hall, rangements for families. Becautiful Hall, rangements, "Lillalbion." Paris.

Telegrams, "Lillalbion." Paris.

HENRY ABADIE.

WILL NEGOTIATE O THE TURKISH COMMANDER EMPOWERED

TO MAKE TERMS WITH GREECE. PRESSING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GREEK

PLENIPOTENTIARY-ATHENS GETTING

RID OF ITALIAN ALLIES. Athens, May 23 .- It is reported here semi-officially that Edhem Pacha, Commander of the Turkish Army in Thessaly, has informed the Greek officers, who, in conjunction with Turkish officers, are arranging the neutral zone, that he is empowered to negotiate the terms of peace with Greece direct. Edhem Pacha is now pressing for the appointment of a Greek Plenipotenti-

ary to conduct the settlement of terms. M. Deligeorgis, a former Foreign Minister, has been elected president of the Cretan Central Committee.

General Smolenski has sent telegrams to the Athenian newspapers denving that he ordered a retreat except in pursuance of the commands of the Crown Prince Constantin, and adding: "I earnestly beg you not to publish inaccurate statements calculated to create dissensions in the army." He also denies that any guns fell into the hands of the enemy during the retreat from Reveni and Velestino.

The Berthet column (Italian) insisted on coming here, several of the volunteers refusing to return to Italy on the ground that they are liable to arrest as deserters. The Government has decided that the column must return to Italian territory, and will undertake to board and lodge only those liable to arrest.

of "The Times" says: "Owing to the disquietude caused by the pres-

ence in the city of large bodies of volunteers, the Government has hastily recalled the force of gendarmes sent to Arta and will take measures to deport these dangerous allies to their various countries at the earliest possible date. "Most of the volunteers making up the Berthet

London, May 24.-The Athens correspondent

column are Anarchists, and the Government has done wisely in refusing to allow them to come although they insisted on the privilege The Government sent them from Arta to Zaverda, and there disarmed them, with orders to leave for Italy in Greek vessels. Thereupon they began to indulge in all sorts of excesses, and got into conflict with the inhabitants, with the result that one Italian was killed and six were seriously wounded. Finally, after a great deal of trouble, they were sent to Brindisi under the escort of two Greek men-of-war." The forces of the Ethnike Hetairia have distinguished themselves more since than during the war; and bands of irregulars and deserters

COLONEL MANOS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. THE GREEK COMMANDER TO BE TRIED BY COURT. MARTIAL IN ATHENS.

are piliaging and devasting the Phthictis dis-trict, where the condition of the villages is

London, May 24.-According to a dispatch to "The Daily Graphic" from Corfu, it is reported there that Colonel Manos attempted suicide while in jail. He has been sent handcuffed, with his entire staff, to Athens, for trial by court-martial.

AWKWARD TURKISH DIPLOMACY. REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE THAT THE MIN-ISTRY MAY BE CHANGED. London, May 24 .- The correspondent of "The

Times" at Constantinople says: "The Powers have instructed their Ambassadors to act as their representatives in mediation between Turkey and Greece. A collective note will be handed to the Porte forthwith. Palace circles now realize that great maladresse

has been displayed on the Turkish side. "The question is how to retreat from the present situation without humiliation, and a change of Ministry is being discussed as the best way to save appearances."

GREEKS ALL WITHDRAWN FROM CRETE. LAST OF THE "ARMY OF OCCUPATION" LEAVES THE ISLAND. .

Canea, Crete, May 23 .- Colonel Staikos, with the last detachment of the Greek expeditionary force, embarked for Greece this morning.

DENMARK'S NEW MINISTRY.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE THOTT CABINET AC-CEPTED.

Copenhagen, May 23 .- King Christian has accepted the resignation of the Thott Ministry, which was tendered on May 10. The Cabinet has been reconstructed, with the following assignments of

Herr H. E. Hoerring, Premier and Minister of Finance. Vice-Admiral Rayn, Minister of Marine, and ad

interim Minister of Foreign Affairs. Herr d'Aarhuus Bardenfleth, Minister of the In-

Herr Alfred Hage, Minister of Agriculture Bishop St. Hyr, Minister of Education and Pubie Worship.

Colonel Puxen, Minister of War, Herr N. R. Rump, Minister of Justice and for Ice-

Herr Hoerring was Minister of the Interior and of Public Works in the Cabinet of Baron Reedtz Thort. Herr Rump and Vice-Admiral Ravn retain their former portfolios of Justice and Marine

Baron Thott was Minister of Foreign Affairs in his

THE ARCADIA FLOATED.

PULLED OFF THE ROCKS AT CAPE RAY, SHE MAKES PORT UNDER HER OWN STEAM.

St. John's, N. F., May 23.-The Hamburg-Amercan liner Arcadia was pulled off the rocks near Cape Ray at 3 o'clock this morning by the British warships Cordella, Pelican and Buzzard, assisted by five tugs. She is now safely anchored in Port by ne tugs. See is now safely anchored in Port aux Basques Harbor, having reached there under her own steam. Her extra steam pumps are sufficient to keep the leaks under control.

To-day divers have been examining her bottom in order to effect temporary repairs by means of beams and cement before she attempts to reach her port of dockage. It is thought probable that she will come to St. John's, as there are many safe harbors along the ceast in which she could find shelter in case of stormy weather.

MANY KILLED IN ELECTION RIOTS. Agram, Hungary, May 23.-The elections for the Croatian and Slavonian Provincial Diet took place yesterday. Serious disturbances occurred in several owns. At Bosnyaczi there was a terrible riot. The military were ordered to fire upon the crowd, with the result that fourteen were killed and thirty wounded.
The Hungarian papers accuse the Catholic

clergy of fomenting the riots by asserting that the Government intends to introduce civil marriage.
The soldlers who were assigned to preserve order at Bosnyaczi were fired upon and stoned by a crowd of a thousand, mostly women.

MEANS THE ABANDONMENT OF ERVTHREA London, May 24.-A dispatch to "The Times" from Rome says that the carte blanche which the Cabinet has obtained from the Chamber means the ultimate abandonment of Erythrea.

OVERPRODUCTION OF SUGAR. London, May 24 .- A dispatch to "The Times" from

"The sugar industry is threatened with a severe crisis, owing to overproduction. The excess of available export for the current year is more than one hundred thousand tons."

MR. HEWITT ON THE MAYORALTY. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was asked yesterday if he would give The Tribune his views as to the best way of electing a good Mayor of New-York City next November. "I do not care to give an interview on the subject," replied Mr. Hewitt. "But the way to get a good Mayor is to elect a good the way to get a good Mayor is to elect a good man. A good candidate is going to be nominated by the Citizens Union, and if the people refuse to elect him it will be their fault. In my opinion, there should be no dickering, or bargaining, or conferences, or compromises. A first-rate man will be put up by the Citizens Union, and if the friends of good government generally do not support him there will be no hope of getting such an administration as the city ought to have. As to individual candidates, I have nothing to say at this time. The importance of the coming election is apparent to everybody, and there is no need of emphasizing it."

Tons of Roses TARIFF BILL AND REVENUE. Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

AN ENGLISH SCHEME IN NICARAGUA.

PROPOSED RAILWAY THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE AMERICAN CANAL.

Managua, Nicaragua, May 23.-For the last three weeks Charles Smith, representing a syndicate of English capitalists, has been quietly but actively engaged in enlisting the interest of willing officials in behalf of a freight railway across Nicaragua against the American Canal Company's contract. For two months prior to coming here he was in Costa Rica promoting the same project.

SOUTH WANTS PROTECTION.

MANY AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL, SHOWING THE DRIFT OF OPINION THERE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 23.-The growth of Protection sentiment in the South, referred to in this correwhen the Tariff bill was before the House, is likely to be quite as clearly indicated in the discussion in the Senate, which begins this week, as it was in the other branch of Congress. Not only are five of the thirty Senators from the South-Wellington, Elkins, Pritchard, Deboe and McEnery-avowed Protectionists, but the amendments offered to the bill in the Senate, covering nearly every product of that section, and coming from Democrats, Populists and Republicans, show that the Protection sentiment in that part of the country is not only gaining ground, but is really almost as strong, when it comes to the considera-tion of advantages to articles of local production, as in the North. Of the thirty Southern votes cast in the House for the Protective Tariff bill, five were Democratic. Of the thirty Southern men in the Senate who are to vote upon the Tariff bill, five are avowed Protectionists and others favor protection to local interests, as is shown by their appeals to the committee which framed and amended the before the Senate.

The list of amendments to the Tariff bill offered by Southern men, representing all political parties, shows the strength of the Southern sentiment in favor of Protection, irrespective of party lines, when local interests are affected. It includes the amendments offered to the bill by Southern Senaors, many of them being supported by delegations of Southern men, who have visited Washington to urge these changes upon the committees. The amendments proposed are as follows:

amendments proposed are as follows:

By Senator McEnery, of Louistana, Democrat—
Increasing the duty on cleaned rice from 1½ cents
per pound, as reported by the Senate committee, to
2 cents per pound, as in the House bill.

By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Republican—Removing emery ore from the free list and
placing upon it a duty of 1½ cents per pound.

By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, chairman
Populist National Committee—Increasing the rate
of duty on rice from 1½ cents per pound to 2 cents
per pound. By Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, Republican-By Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, Republican—Increasing the rates of duty on sheet steel.

By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist—Placing a duty on cut mica of 2 cents per pound on sizes of one square inch, and 2 cents per pound additional for each additional square inch; also placing a duty of from 25 to 50 cents per pound upon sheet and block mica of certain sizes.

By Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, Democrat—Increasing the duty on uncleaned rice from eightenths of one cent to 14 cents per pound.

By Senator Wellington, of Maryland, Republican—Increasing the rate of duty on tobacco.

By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Republican—Increasing the rate of duty on china clay, kaoline, to 33 per ton.

By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist—Placing a duty of 4 cents per pound on ground mica.

By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist—By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist—B lica. By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist— nereasing the rate of duty on rice flour 100 per ent over the rate named by the Senate Finance

Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, Republican-In-By Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, Republican—In-reasing the duties on tobacco.

By Senator Weilington, of Maryland, Republican— Increasing the rate of duty on coal.

By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Repub-lican—Placing a duty of 6 cents per pound on monazite sand.

By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Repub-lican—Placing a duty of \$2.25 per ton on sulphur ore. By Senator McEnery, of Louisian, Democrat— Increasing the rates of duty on sugar so as to re-store the rates named in the bill as passed by the House. By Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, Republican— Changing the rates on pottery from ad valorem to specific duties.

specific duties.

By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Republican—Placing a duty of 1½ cents per pound on emery grain.

By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Republican—Placing a duty of \$2 per thousand feet on logs.
By Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, Republican-In-

By Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, Republican-Increasing the duty on hemp.

By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist-Increasing the rate of duty on rice in the outer hull to one cent per pound.

By Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, Democrat-Increasing the rate of duty on sugar-cane in its natural state from 10 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem. By Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, Democrat-Increasing the rate of duty but succharine from \$1 to \$2 per pound, and from 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

valorem.
By Senator Wellington, of Maryland, Republican—
Flacing a duty on flint.
By Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, Democrat—
Increasing the rate of duty on rice flour from onefourth of one cent to one-half cent a pound.
By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Republican—Placing a duty of 2 cents a pound on raw
cotton.

otton. By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Repub-ican—Placing a duty of \$2 a ton on manganese. By Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, Repub-ican—Increasing the duty on iron ore from \$6 to 75 cents a ton.

By Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, Democrat—
Increasing the duty on tinctured or colored sugars
from 4 to 8 cents a pound and from 15 to 20 per

cent ad valorem. In addition to the above-mentioned amendments, it is understood that numbers of other amendments are awaiting opportunity to be offered to the bill as it progresses in the Senate, and that the protection vote in the South will in most cases support the House schedules where they are higher

port the House schedules where they are higher than those of the Senate committee, especially those relating to tobacco and hemp, coal, iron and other products of the South.

The pressure of the Southern Senators and all Southern interests generally for protection is intensified by the presence of delegations urging increased rates of duty on sugar, rice, tobacco, hemp, lumber, various classes of metals and other productions of the South, and by a large selection of newspaper clippings and editorial expressions which have been forwarded from the South to Senators of all parties for use in the coming debate in the Senate.

BUYERS IN TOWN.

J. Muhlfelder, Pittsfield, Mass.—Millinery. Imperial. Galland Bros. & Kramer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.-M. Galland, ladles' wear; E. Galland, ladles' wear. Imperial.

J. R. Millner & Co., Lynchburg, Va.-J. R. Millner, drygoods, etc. Albert.

A. Lisner, Washington, D. C.-Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear. Albert.

Crippen, Russell Company, Saratoga, N. Y.-W. E. Russeil, ladler wear. Albert. R. Lowenstein & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn. William Stewart, linens, white goods, laces an embroideries, No. 51 Leonard-st. St. Denis. Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.-John Por-eous, drygoods, etc., No. 55 White-st. Murray Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.—Alexander with, cloaks and suits, No. 55 White-st, Murray

Reeves, Veeder & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.-F. P. Reeves, drygoods, etc.; A. Pfan representing. Broadway Central. T. J. Geary & Co., Hartford, Conn.-T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits. St. Cloud. Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.—E. Piffer-ling, laces and embroideries. Stuart.

A. Lisner, Washington, D. C.-S. G. Godfrey, rib-bons and millinery. Normandie. Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.-J. E. MacDonald, closks and suits, No. 2 Walker-st. J. Plaut & Co., Danbury, Conn.-H. D. Plaut, mil-Miss Livingstone, Wilkesbarre, Penn.-Millinery,

Meriborough.

Spear Bros., Middietown, Conn.—I. Spear, millinery. Mariborough.

D. Baird & Son, Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Baird,
millinery, No 622 Broadway. Mariborough.

M. Louchheimer & Son, Baltimore, Md.—S. H.
Louchheimer, woollens, Mariborough. Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass,-Peter Mur-ay, domestics and dress goods, No. 55 White-st.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.—T. Storey, cloaks and suits, No. 2 Franklin-st. Murray Hill. Edson Keith & Co., Chicago, Ill.—G. M. Vanz-woll, flowers and feathers, No. 96 Spring-st. Hol-T. Stoneman, Albany, N. Y.-Knit goods. Holland. J. V. Farwell Company, Chicago, Ill.—S. Abernothy, upholstery goods, No. 115 Worth-st. Manhattan.

Years' Success. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE VIEW WITH DISMAY THE SLOWNESS OF . THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 23.—Some members of the House of Representatives, who are perhaps naturally dis-posed to look on the dark side of things, are full of dismal forebodings on account of what they regard as the certain prospect that tariff legislation will be delayed by the Senate until long after midsummer, with the result that the revenue from cus toms for the next fiscal year will be greatly reduced below any estimate that has heretofore been made, and that this will be coupled with an indefinit postponement of the return of business and industrial prosperity, which was generally predicted and expected within the coming year.

These members not only point to the tremendous increase of importations of dutiable articles, but also of articles now free of duty and on which duties will be imposed by the new law, if one is enacted and it may be observed, in passing, that a few of them have already begun to despair of satisfactory tariff legislation at this session of Congress-in justification of the anxiety and fear which they do not hesitate to express. In conversation with Tribune correspondent yesterday one of them said: "In my opinion the prospect, as well as the existing situation, is most critical and depressing. Our friends in the Senate should have acted more promptly, and, if there must be delay, the responsibility would not rest upon them. The LVth Congress was convened in special session nearly two months and a half ago, for a special object and to carry out a well-defined purpose. The country knew why we were here, and it fully sympathized with and approved the purpose. The House of Representatives promptly responded. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee had been engaged for nearly three months before the special session began in preparing to do the work which the people delegated to the Republican party last November. "So far as I know, the Republicans of the Finance

Committee, with the exception of furnishing advice and suggestion to the Ways and Means Committee, did nothing during that period in regard to tariff

and suggestion to the Ways and Means Committee, did nothing during that period in regard to tariff legislation. I have heard that everything went smoothly between the majorities—representatives of the majorities—of the two committees until the sugar schedule was reached. That, as well as the wool schedule, developed differences of opinion. The bill was sent to the Senate on April 1. There were then two vacancies in the Finance Committee—one to be filled by a Republican and one by a Democrat—but the vacancies were not filled until after five members of the committee had formulated and reported to the Senate some eight hundred amendments to the House bill, which largely changed its character and widened its scope.

"I do not favor a criticism of the work of these five members which I have heard suggested, that a majority of them represented States which have six votes in the Senate and only five in the House of Representatives, and that one of them no longer considers himself a member of the Republican party, but it does seem unfortunate that the vacancies in the committee were not filled until after the Republican plurality in the Senate was thus committed by the action of four of its members.

"But," continued the Congressman, what troubles me and many others more than anything eise is the delay. A tariff bill ought to have been passed through the Senate as early as the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May, and certainly not later than the middle of May and certainly not later, and will inevitably shrink and while abnormally large, and will inevitably shrink and divide for months afterward, and the Democrats will take advantage of these facts to compare the existing law with the new leaf slation; and mea

chance to reduce prices by means of domestic competition.

"How is the proposed wool tariff to benefit our sheep-growers, for example, when before it goes into effect the country is to be stocked with imported 'free wool' enough to last two or three years? I understand that Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia, who is a recognized authority on the subject, asserts that by July I there will be enough imported wool here to emply the demand until the year 1990. I rend a newspaper dispatch from San Francisco a few days are saving that on the preceding day six ships loaded with foreign wool entered that harbor. In looking over the monthly reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statisties the other day I found that the imports of wool in March of this year amounted to more than fifty-eight million pounds, which was more than double the total for March, 1896, and I was informed that the increase since April 1 has been still larger."

CHAPMAN SMASHES GLASSWARE.

THE TENDERLOIN COMMANDER'S EXPERIENCE WITH AN ALLEGED EXCISE VIOLATOR.

Before Captain Chapman left the city yesterday to spend the day with some friends, he gave orders to six of the policemen of the West Thirtleth-st. sta tion to keep watch during the day on McKarahay's Raines Law Hotel, at No. 106 West Thirty-first-st. as the measurements do not comply with th quirements of the amended Excise law. Captain Chapman got a tip that McKarahay was running a sort of a speak-easy, and he was anxious to catch him at it. At midnight yesterday the policemen reported that they could find no evidence of unlawful work on the part of McKarahay, and when Captain Chapman called at the station a little while later he was told of the report of his men.

Then he did a little work of his own. He went

to the place and, seeing a light, he went to the room where it was and knocked on the door. Mc Karahay opened it, and when he saw who was outside he tried to close it again, but the Captain burst the door in. He says he found fifteen men sitting about at tables, drinking. The Captain says he smashed all the glasses and tipped over th tables, and all the men made their escape, leaving him alone with the proprietor. He gave Mc-Karahay a severe lecture, but did not place him under arrest, as he had no direct evidence. The Captain then went to the West Thirtieth-st, station and told of his adventure.

THE DEMOCRATIC HANDICAP.

BRYANISM WILL CLING TO THE PARTY THIS

Albany, May 23 (Special).-It would appear that the leaders of the Democratic party are going to find it a difficult task to dodge National issues this year and limit the State campaign to State issues. Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, recently made a political tour of the State. When he returned to New-York he was reported as saying:

"I do not think that I would go as far as does Mr. Bryan in advising that this year's battle should be fought out principally on the money issue. I acree with Mr. Flower that so far as practicable we ought to go into the coming campaign shouting the war cry of 'Economy, Home Rule and Good Govern ment.' I don't say that I would not touch upon Na tional issues. Indeed, I have not quite made up my mind how far we should go on National questions."

Norman E. Mack, the Bryanite Editor of "The Ruffalo Times," when he read this interview, at once telegraphed to Mr. Danforth asking him if the statement was true that he was not prepared to reaffirm "the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Con vention."

dispatches to which you refer. I do not favor re-pudiating at the fall elections the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Convention." Mr. Danforth's statement is especially interest-

ing, as the Democratic State Committee will name the candidate this year for Chief Judge of the ing, as the Democratic State Committee will name the candidate this year for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and will draw up the party platform. Elected by the Democratic State Convention of last September, which indorsed the Democratic National platform, the State Committee could scarcely fail to be in the control of the silver wing of the party. Mr. Danforth undoubtedly represents the sentiments of his fellow-members of the committee when he says he does not favor repudiating at the fail elections the principles of the party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Danforth also said he favored the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker, of Kingston, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It would seem that one object of his recent tour was to learn who is favored for the nomination by a majority of the members of the State committee. The nomination of Judge Parker on a free-coinnage platform would be rather incongruous, in view of the fact that he was reputed in last fall's campaign to favor the gold standard.

It is possible that Judge Parker, if nominated, as he seems likely to be, will receive considerable support from the Cleveland Democrats, through Daniel S. Lamont, who was a school friend of his at Cortland. Judge Parker was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee in 1885, and he managed David B. Hill's successful campaign for Governor. He is about fifty years old.

URUGUAYAN REBELS WIN A VICTORY, London, May 23 -- A dispatch to "The Times" from Buenos Ayres says: "Telegrams from the Brazilian frontier of Uruguay say that the rebels made a determined stand at Revera. The Government troops tried to capture the town, but were re-pulsed with severe loss. They are now waiting for reinforcements.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Christ fletchire on every wrapper. bear the fac-simile signature of

This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over 30 years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought

and has the signature of Chat Hillithing on the WRAPPER. No

one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company. of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 8, 1897.

Brund Pitcher on D.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennice

on it), the ingredients of which EVEN HE does not know. THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Bears the Fac-simile Signature of hat Hetcher.

THE KIND THAT NEVER FAILED YOU. WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Insist on having

Washington, May 23.

AN UNREASONABLE DEMAND FOR HASTE.-In speaking of the impatience of certain statesmen and politicians in Congress to have the Cuban belligerency resolution jammed through the House of Representatives without allowing the Administra-tion reasonable time or a fair opportunity fully to develop its Cuban policy, a Western Representa tive, who is opposed to the "jamming" process, said to-day: "I wonder if it has never occurred to any of these 'sooner' statesmen, especially in the Senate, who are members of the same party to which President McKinley belongs, that he would have more time to study and investigate the Cuban situation, and thus be prepared to decide upon and an nounce the policy of his Administration sooner, if he was not compelled to devote five or six hours of every weekday to office-seekers and their Senatorial and other friends, as he has been constrained to do every day when he has been in Washington do every day when he has been in since March 4. The Senzte itself, with all its wisdom and knowledge, did not dispose of the belligerency resolution until two months after it had been introduced and reported. The delay may have been due in part to the demands of office-seckers upon the time of Republican Senators. In fact, I have read in the newspapers from day to day that some of the Senators who are exceedingly impatient for an immediate declaration in favor of Cuban belligerency by the House have visited the White House almost daily in behalf of men who wanted offices, and naturally they have occupied a good deal of the President's time. Of course, I do not criticise them for doing so, but it seems to me that they ought to be willing to sive him reasonable time to develop his policy in regard to a very grave matter affecting the foreign relations of the United States, And, in my opinion, it will be not only wise but decent for the House of Representatives to pursue the same course. For the majority of that body to do otherwise would be to vote a lack of confidence in a President elected by their own party." since March 4. The Senate itself, with all its wis THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE DING-

LEY BILL .- "I hear that the majority of the Finance Committee have begun to realize that their amendments to the Tariff bill are generally regarded as unsatisfactory in many respects and must undergo a thorough revision, Republican Congressman who was and is a strong supporter of the Dingley bill. He continued: "As far as I have been able to ascertain by personal inquiry and by careful and extensive reading of the newspapers, the House bill was satisfactory, in the main, to nearly everybody except the free traders and those importers who are merely agents of foreign manufacturers and to the representatives of certain big trusts. If the bill had been promptly taken up in the Senate and considered and passed, with such amendments to the tariff schedules as might have been found wise and expedient, it would have yielded all the additional revenue necessary without recourse to an increase of internal taxation. As for the proposition to impose a duty on tea, I do not believe that, if adopted, it will yield any substantial increase of revenue when more revenue will be most urgently needed—that is, within the next eighteen months—and the proposition is to remit the duty at the expiration of two years and a half after the 1st of July." he House bill was satisfactory, in A SILENT STATESMAN FROM KENTUCKY .-

Dr. Deboe, the new Senator from Kentucky, is classed among the silent men of the Senate. It is a somewhat startling classification for a Senator from that State. Oratory of a ready and entertaining order had for so long characterized the public men from the Blue Grass Commonwealth that a belief obtained here that none but orators could hope for political preferment there From Mr. Clay's time orators have been the rule. From Mr. Clay's time orators have been the rule. The great Harry himself set the pace, and the tongue has won all the prizes since. Crittenden, Tom Marshall, John C. Breckinridge, Thompson, Powell, Dixon, Stevenson, Garrett Davis, Tom Mc Beck, John Young Brown, Carlisle and Blackburn were all fine speakers in office. Crittenden and Carlisle were fluent men of substance Marshall and Brown were brilliant men, while Garrett Davis and Beck were among the best of he ready debaters. The Republican politicians of the State were

for a long time of the same order. Bristow, Harlan, Goodloe and Swope were all capital speakers. They ranked with the best of their Demoeratic opponents. But somehow they could never turn the Democratic tide. As often as election turn the Democratic tide. As often as election day rolled around a Democratic majority ranging anywhere from thirty thousand to fifty thousand was found at the polls. At last a silent man, who for some years had been a country doctor, went into politics and began the construction of a machine. He had the organizing faculty, and decided to play that against stump-speaking. He won a Congressional race or two, and then took charge of the State Committee and made the organization which landed the State in the Republican column. This silent man was Dr. Hunter. A hot factional fight defeated him for the Senate, but he was strong enough to name the Senator, and his choice fell on Dr. Deboe, another silent man, and another country doctor who had gone into polities and succeeded. So that the great aristocracy of oratory in Kentucky was in the end overthrown by a couple of silent men who had taken un polities in middle life. A well-known Kentuckian was asked about this change. His reply was:

"Our natural gas is giving out, and we are experimenting with a new light. I hope it may work. Oratory is a good thing, but tiresome as a constancy. We've had a perfect glut of it in our State for years. The tyranny of the mob orator in the race for office there has been awful. I really think the State has suffered from it." day rolled around a Democratic majority ranging PRIENDSHIPS IN THE SENATE -- Senatorial

hums have long attracted attention here. Mr. Edmunds and Judge Thurman, although of opposite politics, were almost inseparable. Both were emi-nent lawyers, and while in the Senate together found great pleasure in each other's society. Mr. Beck and Mr. Allison were much together. Both were members of the Committee on Appropriations, and being of the same mental cast, men of good judgment, with a taste for details, they struck up a warm attachment for each other. When the Senate sat to pay tribute to Mr. Beck's memory Mr. Allison rose, among others, to pay his tribute, but was so much moved that he was unable to finish his remarks. Don Cameron and Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, were chums, and often went on fishing trips together. Mr. Manderson and Mr. Blackburn were chums, and a standing pair existed between them. In the present Senate the chums are of the same political faith. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Berry and Mr. Walthall, are very "thick," as schoolboys say. And among the new members Mr. Foraker and Mr. Fairbanks are observed much together. They are neighbors at home, and each has often crossed the line to help the other in a canvass. Mr. Foraker, who is about fity-five, is the older man by some ten years. Each has succeeded a man well known from long service in politics—Mr. Foraker following Mr. Brice and Mr. Fairbanks Mr. Voorheezand each has that additional incentive to make a mark for himself here. Both are well prepared to achieve success in the Senate. Mr. Foraker gives promise of becoming one of the strong debaters of able to finish his remarks. Don Cameron and Mr.



FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Exceptionally Interesting Designs. Factory Prices.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y

Pains ! Kheumatic Dr. Radway & Co.:

I have used your Ready Relief for Rheumatic Pains and always found great relief on applying it. Without flattering you. I must say your remedy is excellent, and my experience with it proves to my satisfaction that it is the only certain cure for Rheumatic or Neuralsic Pains.

MISS CHRISTIN STEIMLE.

1919 Turner St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammation, Price 50 ets. a bottle. All Druggists, T. M. STEWART 326 7th Ave., CLEANSING Established 1863. Established 1863. Tel. 1132 38th 8t. Send for Circular.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE An Economical Combination CARPETS. Prices. 104 West 14th Street

BE AS attractive as you can. If you have pimples, wrinkles, or any similar w. 421 St. N. Y. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either. Woodbury's Pacial Soap or Facial Cram.

that body, and Mr. Fairbanks in a set speech on

MINING AND POLITICS IN KING OSCARY DOMINIONS .- V. L. Graham, an Englishman who has been naturalized in Sweden and belongs to a Stockholm firm engaged in importing mining machinery, chiefly from the United States, is paying a brief visit in Washington. "Sweden," he said the other day, "is rapidly coming to the front as & great exporter of iron ores. We have huge moun-tains in the northern part of the kingdom from which it is no trouble to take out ore of the finest quality, and the supply is almost unlimited. We are already rivalling Spain, which has been a great shipper of iron ore to all parts of Europe, but her mines are being rapidly exhausted, and in a few more years will cease to be productive. Our greatest difficulty is in getting out the material for shipment, owing to inadequate machinery and the comparatively short working season, which is scarcely above five months in those far northern latitudes.

"There is still much bitter feeling between the people of Sweden and Norway, the dislike being fostered by political agitators of the Liberal party. In some sections the animosity is so great that word nearly always brings on a blow. Back of it all is the jealousy of the Norwegians because of Sweden's superiority in numbers and prestige. The advantage of the union is all on the side of Norway, which, in the event of trouble with an outside foe, would have the whole Swedish army and navy to assist her, while Norway has neither and could furnish at best but a few thousand soldiers. In the matter of a tariff between the two countries, Norway has also enjoyed a great advantage. The King, who is well loved by the people, has done all he could to placate the Norwegians, going to the extent of living among them for quite a period; yet they reduced his salary considerably and cut off the allowance of the Crown Frince entirely.

"Russia's hand can be seen, too, in this effort to allenate the two countries and bring about a separation. The Crar's Government wants a northern seaport, and has long cherished a design of possessing some of our harbors. If dismemberment could be brought about by playing one nation against the other, Russia might then be in a way to realize her ambition." outside foe, would have the whole Swedish army

BISHOP MULLEN DYING.

Erie, Penn., May 23.-Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, celebrated early mass at St. Peter's Cathedral this morning. He made a feeling allusion less condition. The last rites of the church wer-administered to the Bishop this morning, an the prayers for the dying were read by Archbisho, Ryan. to Bishop Muller, who lies in a critical and hope